

RAUNDS   URBAN  
DISTRICT   COUNCIL

-----

ANNUAL   REPORT

of   the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. MCINNES, M.B., D.P.H.

-----

1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950.

-----



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b3002982x>

RAUNDS      URBAN      DISTRICT

Chairman, 1947:      Arthur Miles, Esq.  
1948:      W.G.T.Jones, Esq.  
1949:      Harold Miles, Esq.  
1950:      A.J.Phillips, Esq.

Clerk:      B.M.Killick

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health:      A.McInnes, M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector & Surveyor:      G.Whittam, F.I.A.S., A.R.S.I.

Area of District:      6,483 acres

-----

PARTICULARS of Separate Dwellings, Population, Rateable Value and  
Product of 1d. Rate.

		Dwellings	Population	Rateable Value £	Penny Rate £.   s.   d
1947	....	1,404	4,412	17,954	68. 15. 10.6
1948	...	1,428	4,482	18,371	69. 1. 10.9
1949	...	1,453	4,543	18,233	68. 11. 8.14
1950	...	1,499	4,584	18,583	70. 4. 8.8

Mr.Chairman,

Raunds is a small manufacturing town in predominantly rural and agricultural surroundings. It is by reason of its relatively large area the least thickly populated urban district in the County of Northampton. The density is about .7 persons per acre - only half of that of the parish of Thrapston in the adjoining rural district of Oundle and Thrapston. Except where its boundary runs with that of Huntingdonshire it is completely surrounded by this Rural District. The town proper is compact enough except where Stanwick, a village of the former Thrapston Rural District added to the Urban District in 1935, keeps a modest distance.

Within the urban boundaries there are -

- 8 shoe factories
- 3 Heel building factories
- 1 Tannery
- 1 Clothing factory
- 1 Shirt factory
- 2 Doll factories
- 1 Brickworks

Agriculture is also an important source of employment. One of the shoe factories and one heel building factory are in Stanwick. Most of the population are employed in the shoe factories either whole-time, part-time or as outworkers. The part-time and out-workers are mostly females engaged in the machining of shoe uppers. Employment in wage earning of husband, wife and children means a high wage rate per household enabling the maintenance of a high standard of living. Notwithstanding the full family employment the standard of cleanliness in the homes is also high. Illness among married women doubly employed in the home and the factory is large. They have to pay a penalty in nervous exhaustion through the effort to run a home and at the same time be a wage earner. Conditions of family employment similar to that in Raunds prevail in most districts of this country where light material industries predominate. It may be questioned if this method of obtaining material sufficiency at the expense of home family life is sound. One can have philosophic doubts. In the 16 years of existence of the present Urban District the total number of births was 1107 and of deaths 924, a natural increment of only 183 in a population of round about 4,500.

Birth Rate.

The number of births and a series of rates are given below. Up to 1950 only crude Birth Rates could be given, but for this year a comparability factor has been issued so that standard Birth Rate = crude Birth Rate x comparability factor. For Raunds the comparability factor for 1950 is 1.08. The crude birth rate for 1950 was 11.56 per 1,000 of population.

Live Births.

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Raunds Urban District :-

		1947		1948		1949		1950	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	46	50	43	29	30	34	25	25
Illegitimate	...	2	-	1	4	1	-	-	3
TOTAL	...	48	50	44	33	31	34	25	28

Illegitimate rate per  
1,000 Live Births ... 20.0 65.0 15.0 56.6

BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of population :-

Raunds U.D.C.	...	22.2	17.8	14.3	12.48
England and Wales	...	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8
London	...	22.7	20.1	18.5	17.8
Large County Boroughs	.	23.3	20.0	18.7	17.6

⌘ standard birth rate.



	1947	1948	1949	1950
Small Towns: 25-50,000	22.2	19.2	18.0	16.7
Administrative County	20.42	17.46	16.19	16.66

#### Still Births.

	1947		1948		1949		1950	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate ... ..	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Illegitimate ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ... ..	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

Rate per 1,000 of Live  
and Still Births ... 10 25 15 0

Rate per 1,000 of population :-

Raunds Urban District	0.22	0.44	0.22	0.00
England and Wales	0.50	0.42	0.39	0.37

#### Death Rate.

Below are given the number of deaths and a table of death rates per 1,000 of population. For the years 1949 and 1950 a Comparability Factor has been given so that Crude Death Rate x Comparability Factor = Standard Death Rate. The necessity for this factor for the purposes of comparison is due to an unequal distribution of age groups and also to a lesser degree of the sexes. For example: Bournemouth and Cheltenham are more likely to have a greater number in the older age groups than say Coventry or Wigan, where most are of the earning ages. Females have a greater expectation of life than males.

A classification of the causes of death is given in tables at the end of the report.

#### DEATH RATE :-

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Raunds Urban District -				
Crude ... ..	13.4	14.5	14.3	14.0
Standard ... ..	N.K.	N.K.	11.8	11.45
England and Wales ...	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6
London ... ..	12.8	11.6	12.2	11.8
Large Boroughs ...	13.0	11.6	12.5	12.3
Small Towns ... ..	11.9	10.7	11.6	11.6
Administrative County	12.43	11.0	12.07	-
Comparability Factor 1949 =	0.83			
" " 1950 =	0.82			

#### Maternal Mortality.

Details are given in the tables below. The yearly number of births is too small to give a reliable figure of comparison with a populous area or of the trend when compared with figures for the whole of England and Wales.

Birth Table at the end of this Report gives details for each year 1935-50 with an average for the 16 years.

	1947	1948	1949	1950
PUERPERAL PYREXIA :-				
Number notified ....	0	0	0	0
DIED ... ..	0	0	0	0
Notification Rate per 1,000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS -				
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	7.16	6.89	6.31	5.81

	1947	1948	1949	1950
SEPSIS (including Abortion)				
Death Rate per 1,000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS -				
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales ...	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.12
OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES :-				
Number of Deaths ...	0	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS -				
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	0.85	0.73	0.76	0.74
TOTAL MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES per 1,000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :-				
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	1.17	1.02	0.98	0.86

#### Infantile Mortality Rate.

A special table at the end of this report gives Rates since 1935, the year of the inclusion of Stanwick in the District.

#### NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE -

			1947		1948		1949		1950	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	1
Illegitimate	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	1

#### RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS :-

Raunds Urban District	61.2	65.0	46.0	56.6
England and Wales	41.0	34.0	32.0	29.8
London ...	37.0	31.0	29.0	26.3
Large County Boroughs	47.0	39.0	37.0	33.8
Towns 25-50,000 ...	36.0	32.0	30.0	29.4
Administrative County	40.0	40.0	33.78	N.K.
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate births	51.0	70.0	47.0	60.0
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

#### Cancer.

The number of deaths for the years of the report are given in the Table of causes of death to be found at the end of the report.

Infectious Diseases are now treated at Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, where an ambulance is stationed.

#### Diphtheria.

It is now 10 years since the National Campaign for Immunisation ~~was~~ was begun. Immunisation was practised in Canada and the U.S.A. long before its value was appreciated in this country. In 1936 the death rate of children during the ages of 1 - 15 from Diphtheria was 2.1 per 100,000 in New York and 31.8 per 100,000 in England and Wales. In 1937 there were 61,339 cases notified in England and Wales with 2,963 deaths. By immunisation New York reduced the figures of 8,548 cases with 463 deaths in 1929 to 1,143 cases with 35 deaths in 1936. Since immunisation, as part of a National Plan, was started in this country the results have been spectacular. In 1941, 50,797 cases were notified with 2,641 deaths and



for the 10 years before this the average number of cases a year were round about 60,000 with an average death roll of 3,115. In 1950 the number of cases had fallen to 980 with 49 deaths. The table below shows the decline during a period.

Year	Diphtheria Deaths	Cases	Percentage Deaths : Cases
1940	2,480	46,281	5
1941	2,641	50,797	5
1942	1,827	41,404	4.4
1943	1,371	34,662	4
1944	934	29,949	3.1
1945	722	25,246	2.8
1946	472	18,283	2.6
1947	244	10,465	2.3
1948	150	8,034	1.9
1950	49	980	5

The table also shows that the number of deaths expressed as a fraction of the total number of cases notified has shown a decline until 1950 when the percentage was about the same as 1940 and 1941.

Another table below shows that the outlook is better in the immunised than in the non-immunised.

Year.	Number of cases in children under 15 years	Number of these patients who had had full courses of immunisation	Number of deaths under 15 from diphtheria	Number of deaths in children who had had full courses of immunisation	Case fatality rate per 1,000	
					Non-immunised	Immunised
1945	12,514	4,431	593	36	68.9	8.1
1946	7,719	2,723	325	15	62.0	5.5
1947	3,941	1,287	198	16	68.6	12.4
1948	2,431	788	126	6	73.0	7.6
1949	1,322	435	63	4	66.5	9.2

To give adequate protection against Diphtheria epidemics it is reckoned that 75% of the children should be immunised by the end of the first year of life. This very rarely happens and the figure pitches the percentage too high for that age. A Table of Statistics for Raunds is appended. The figures do not pretend to be absolutely accurate, especially for the earlier years, by reason of the fact that many children evacuated here during the war and immunised here still remain on the register although they have returned home. The figures of immunisation for 1950 are very likely the most accurate and give 48% under 5, 86% between 5 - 15 and 72% of all children up to 15 years.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Estimated Population -										
Under 5	305	280	280	328	341	328	340	355	360	360
5 - 15	765	650	650	651	598	565	540	550	563	593
No.of Births	58	73	71	88	80	89	98	77	65	53
Immunised -										
Under 5	139	61	72	36	47	43	39	69	54	36
5 - 15	565	13	68	24	24	10	7	14	6	8
Notifications	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Age -								
at 31/12/45	0	25	28	41	42	270	402	808
at 31/12/46	2	18	34	32	49	240	392	767
at 31/12/47	2	28	24	35	34	238	370	731
at 31/12/48	6	42	37	29	39	231	335	719
at 31/12/49	1	38	54	41	34	222	314	704
at 31/12/50	1	31	41	55	45	218	296	687

## Scarlet Fever.

		1947	1948	1949	1950
Number notified	...	10	10	34	9
Number died	...	0	0	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		2.26	2.26	7.5	2.0
England and Wales	...	1.37	1.73	1.63	1.50
Death rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales	...	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.

## Erysipelas.

Number notified	...	2	2	5	1
Notification rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		0.45	0.45	1.1	0.21
England and Wales	...	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.17

## Pneumonia.

Number notified	...	6	8	5	1
DIED	...	1	3	6	2
Notification rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		1.35	1.8	1.1	0.21
England and Wales	...	0.79	0.73	0.8	0.7
Death rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		0.22	0.67	1.32	0.43
England and Wales	...	N.K.	0.41	0.51	0.46

## Typhoid and Paratyphoid.

Number notified	...	0	0	0	0
DIED	...	0	0	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Death rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Number notified	...	0	0	0	0
DIED	...	0	0	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales		0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03
Death Rate per 1,000 -					
Raunds Urban District		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales	...	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.



Measles.

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number notified ...	117	6	2	66
DIED ...	0	0	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -				
Raunds Urban District	26.5	1.3	0.4	14.4
England and Wales ...	9.41	9.34	8.95	8.39
Death rate per 1,000 -				
Raunds Urban District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	0.01	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.

Whooping Cough.

Number notified ...	3	9	1	22
DIED ...	0	0	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -				
Raunds Urban District	0.67	2.23	0.22	4.8
England and Wales ...	2.22	3.42	2.39	3.6
Death Rate per 1,000 -				
Raunds Urban District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

Number notified ...	0	0	0	1
DIED ...	0	0	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -				
<u>Paralytic -</u>				
Raunds Urban District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
England and Wales ...	N.K.	0.04	0.14	0.13
<u>Non-paralytic -</u>				
Raunds Urban District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.	0.05
Death rate per 1,000 -				
Raunds Urban District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	N.K.	0.01	0.01	0.02

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age.

Number of deaths ...	0	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 Live Births -				
Raunds Urban District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales	5.8	3.3	3.0	1.9

Influenza.

Number of Deaths ...	1	0	1	2
Rate per 1,000 population -				
Raunds Urban District	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.43
England and Wales	0.09	0.35	0.15	0.10

Water Supply.

Raunds gets its water from wells sunk in the gravel of the Nene Valley. The position of the wells is a compromise between the two considerations of sufficiency of supply and prevention of contamination by flooding of the valley in winter. Before 1941 Raunds supply was not treated in any way, now the water is both filtered and chlorinated. It should be understood that treatment makes the water safer under varying conditions. Chlorine can be used in a range of 0.1 to 5.0 parts per million without unduly tasting the water provided the larger doses are

necessary by reason of flooding. Over many years both chemical and bacteriological analyses have been remarkably uniform and indicate a water of high purity. Analyses are appended.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Sample of water labelled "Town's Water Supply after filtration and sterilisation, taken from a tap in Brook Street, Raunds" received on the 24th January, 1947, from Dr.A.McInnes, Raunds Urban District Council.

Physical characters	...	...	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	...	...	pH 7.4

The sample contained :-	parts per 100,000
Chlorine	6.40
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	0.0010
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C	0.0462
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	0.60
Nitrites	absent
Poisonous Metals	absent

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing on Agar at 37° C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing on Agar at 21° C = nil

#### MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT.

None

#### TOTAL HARDNESS

23.46 degrees (grains per gallon)

#### INFERENCE.

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidence of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

S.GREENBURGH

28th January, 1947

Public Analyst. Cambridge.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Sample of Water labelled "Tap Water, Brook Street, Raunds" received on the 14th January, 1948, from Dr.A.McInnes, Raunds Urban District Council.

Physical characters	...	...	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	...	...	pH 7.3

The sample contained :-	parts per 100,000
Chlorine	7.65
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	0.0044
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	0.0036
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C	0.0726
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	0.20
Nitrites	trace
Poisonous metals	absent

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing on Agar at 37° C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing on Agar at 21° C = nil

#### MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None

#### TOTAL HARDNESS

23.66 degrees (grains per gallon)

#### INFERENCE

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking.

S.GREENBURGH

19th January, 1948.

Public Analyst. Cambridge.



# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Sample of water labelled "Tap Water Brook Street, Raunds" received on the 9th March, 1949, from Dr. McInnes, Medical Officer of Health, Raunds Urban District Council.

Physical characters	...	...	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	...	...	pH 7.2
The sample contained :-					parts per 100,000
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	7.75
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	0.0032
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	0.0028
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C	...	...	...	...	0.0462
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	0.55
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	absent

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing on Agar at 37° C = nil  
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing on Agar at 37° C = nil

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT.

None

## TOTAL HARDNESS

25.22 degrees (grains per gallon)

## INFERENCE

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.  
 I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

S. GREENBURGH

15th March, 1949.

Public Analyst. Cambridge.

## WATER BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Sender :- Dr. McInnes,  
 Raunds, Northants.

Lab. Ref. No. 506

Nature of sample	Water from Brook Street, Raunds.
Date and hour of collection	21. 2. 50      12 noon
Date and hour of arrival	21. 2. 50
Date and hour of examination	21. 2. 50

## REMARKS

Probable number of Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey,  
 2 days, 37° C = 0/100 c.c.  
 Probable number of Faecal coli, MacConkey,  
 2 days, 44° C = 0/100 c.c.  
 Very satisfactory.

(signed)

xxxxxxx

Analyst,

23rd February, 1950.

General Hospital, Northampton.

This report for a period of four years shows no special features, although the health of the district has been reasonably good. Before 5th July, 1948, administrative authority placed emphasis on Preventive Medicine, it is now on Curative Medicine. In general, the one treated disease as a social problem the other gives relief to the diseased individual. Health, whether of the individual or of the State, is not a function of prevention or of cure separately, but is a function of both together. No evidence of the value of prevention is so spectacular or so convincing as the reduction of the Infantile Mortality rate from over 150 per 1,000 births in 1900 to about 30 per 1,000 in 1949. The decrease in the maternal mortality rate on the other hand is due largely to the curative drugs, the sulphonamides and penicillin. In the case of



Tuberculosis, although the cause has been known for many years, no specific cure has emerged. Relief in this disease is still to be found in social amelioration. Venereal disease used to be such a problem as that of Tuberculosis requiring preventive and curative efforts. Curative medicine has found a specific cure in Penicillin. The problem of prevention of venereal disease still remains. Although curative medicine has made great advance in the treatment of objective diseases, that is, diseases with a known cause, there has not been the same advance in the treatment of subjective diseases, that is, diseases of the mental processes. The central nervous system receives stimuli from the environment external to itself and stimuli from the internal environment of the human body. The interpretation of these stimuli is a function of our nature or make up, coloured by our hopes and fears. Good health implies that the organs of the body function without registration in consciousness. When the heart thumps and the bowels squeeze, there may be disease in these organs, or the thump and the squeeze may be purely subjective or functional. "Imagining some fear, how easy is a bush supposed a Bear", is sound psychology. Introspection, arising from many causes, is the cause of the greater part of the illness afflicting patients crowding a doctor's surgery.

A. McINNES

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL TABLES 1947-50.

Table No. 1

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1947, 1948 and 1949.

Causes of Death	1947			1948			1949		
	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F
1 Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Whooping cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
7 Other forms of tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Syphilitic diseases	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Influenza	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
10 Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Acute infective encephalitis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13 Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) uterus (F)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	0	5	2	3	1	0	1
15 Cancer of breast	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Cancer of all other sites	6	2	4	5	2	3	6	4	2
17 Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	6	2	4	5	4	1	11	7	4
19 Heart disease	25	20	5	11	4	7	12	6	6
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	2	0	2	4	2	2	4	2	2
21 Bronchitis	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	2
22 Pneumonia	3	2	1	1	1	0	6	5	1
23 Other respiratory diseases	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
26 Appendicitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Other digestive diseases	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
28 Nephritis	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	2
29 Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Other maternal causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Premature birth	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
32 Congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
33 Suicide	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Road traffic accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
35 Other violent causes	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
36 All other causes	9	8	1	14	6	8	7	2	5
ALL CAUSES	65	43	22	58	29	29	65	36	29

Table No. 2

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950.

Causes of Death					Total	Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...		0	0	0
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	0	0	0
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	0	0
5	Whooping cough	...	...	...	0	0	0
6	Meningeal Infections	...	...	...	0	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0	0
8	Measles	...	...	...	0	0	0
9	Other Infective and Parasitic diseases				1	0	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...		1	1	0
11	" " Bronchus	...	...		0	0	0
12	" " Breast	...	...		1	0	1
13	" " Uterus	...	...		1	0	1
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms				3	1	2
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	0	0	0
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	0	0	0
17	Vascular lesions, nervous system		...		11	3	8
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...		4	2	2
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease		...		1	0	1
20	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	11	5	6
21	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...		1	1	0
22	Influenza	...	...	...	2	2	0
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	1	1
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	7	4	3
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory system		...		1	1	0
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		...		1	1	0
27	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea		...		0	0	0
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...		2	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...		1	1	0
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		...		0	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	...	...		0	0	0
32	Other defined and ill defined disease	...	...		11	5	6
33	Motor Vehicle accidents	...	...		0	0	0
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	0	0	0
35	Suicide	...	...	...	2	2	0
36	Homicide and Operations of War		...		0	0	0
TOTAL ALL CAUSES					64	31	33

Deaths in 1950 are classified differently from 1947 - 48 - 49.



A TABLE OF BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FROM SPECIAL CAUSES SINCE THE  
FORMATION OF THE DISTRICT ON 1st APRIL, 1935.

ESTIMATED POPULATION	BIRTHS		DEATHS					MATERNAL MORTALITY						
	All Ages		Under 1	Pulm. Tubercu.	Non-Pulm Tubercu.	Cancer	Sepsis	Other	All Causes					
	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births Live & Still.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Births		
1935	45	10.6	40	8.5	1	22.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	6	1.4	0	0.00
1936	62	14.0	65	13.37	4	48.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7	0	0.00
1937	65	14.7	67	13.7	4	15.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7	0	0.00
1938	63	14.2	49	10.07	4	16.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	5	1.1	0	0.00
1939	55	12.3	45	9.2	0	59.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.6	0	0.00
x @ 4443														
4446														
1940	65	14.21	55	10.3	1	30.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	2	0.4	0	0.00
1941	58	10.7	62	11.5	2	51.0	1	0.37	0	0.18	7	1.3	0	0.00
1942	73	14.1	48	9.8	4	0.0	0	0.77	0	0.00	9	1.7	0	0.00
1943	71	14.7	56	11.6	2	84.0	0	0.41	0	0.00	9	1.8	0	0.00
1944	85	20.7	61	14.3	1	36.0	1	0.23	0	0.23	12	2.8	0	0.00
1945	80	18.9	71	16.8	2	50.0	0	0.47	0	0.00	9	2.1	0	0.00
1946	89	20.4	53	12.16	1	56.0	0	0.23	0	0.00	7	1.6	0	0.00
1947	98	22.2	58	13.14	1	61.0	0	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.6	0	0.00
1948	77	17.18	65	14.5	1	65.0	0	0.22	0	0.00	8	1.8	0	0.00
1949	65	14.3	65	11.8	0	46.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.8	0	0.00
1950	53	12.8	64	11.6	0	57.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3	0	0.00
AVERAGE FOR 16 YEARS: 1935-50														
Raunds U.D.	1107	15.3	924	12.5	28	44.0	2	0.41	129	1.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
England & Wales		17.6		11.7		40.0		N.K.		N.K.		0.39	1.03	1.42

x For Birth Rates. @ For Death Rates and Notifiable Diseases Birth Rate, Raunds 1950, is Standard Rate.  
Death Rate is Standard Death Rate except for years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.  
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate England and Wales - 1948 = 0.51, 1949 = 0.45, 1950 = 0.36.

Table No. 4

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	18	22	19	43	117
	1948	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	1949	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	1950	0	0	3	4	48	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	66
Whooping Cough	1947	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1948	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	9
	1949	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1950	0	0	2	2	8	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	22
Diphtheria	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	1947	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	10
	1948	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	1949	0	0	7	8	4	1	2	0	2	0	9	1	34
	1950	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9
Enteric fever	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1947	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	6
	1948	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
	1949	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1950	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas	1947	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	1948	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	1949	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
	1950	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal fever	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anterior poliomyelitis	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table No. 5

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1947-50

AGE GROUPS	RESPIRATORY								NON-RESPIRATORY							
	1947		1948		1949		1950		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
- 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
- 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 25	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 35	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 55	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

DEATHS

AGE GROUPS	RESPIRATORY								NON-RESPIRATORY							
	1947		1948		1949		1950		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
- 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- 65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

At the end of 1950 the numbers of the Register were 19 Respiratory  
and 8 Non-Respiratory.



Table No. 6

## SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN DWELLING-HOUSES.

DECEMBER, 1950.

Ward	WATER SUPPLY			SANITARY ACCOMMODATION <sup>#</sup>			Number of Houses in the Ward
	Direct to the House	Number of Houses:- External Standpipes	Wells	Water-Closets shared	Number of Houses:- Non Water-Closets	Insufficient sink	
RAUNDS	901	240	15	96	79	140	1156
STANWICK	268	12	10	-	57	10	290
TOTAL	1169	252	25	96	136	150	1446

<sup>#</sup> Within the terms of Sections 39 and 90, P.H.A., 1936.

SANITARY    INSPECTOR'S    REPORT.

The four years 1947-50 covered by this report were years of great difficulty for the building industry and there was consequently a restriction on the amount of housing improvement work which the local authority could carry out. In spite of these difficulties however, we were able to secure some extensive house reconditioning schemes in addition to the general run of minor structural repairs which are constantly being done. These improvements were obtained principally as the result of informal action, but in one or two cases the statutory procedure had to be applied. A few houses were closed by statutory action when their condition, or situation, made reconditioning impracticable. Particulars of these houses are given in the following statement which details the position at the end of 1950 of all the houses dealt with by the Council under the so called 'Slum Clearance' Acts:-

Unfit Houses in Clearance Areas.

- Area No.1 - Three houses, Nos.12, 14 and 16 Newtown Road, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1936.
- Area No.2 - Ten houses, Nos.1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Litchfield's Yard and  
Nos.3, 5, 7 and 9 Marshalls Road, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1936.
- Area No.3 - Two houses, Nos.16 and 18 Midland Road, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1936.
- Area No.4 - Three houses, Nos.28, 30 and 32 Midland Road, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1936.
- Area No.5 - Five houses, Nos.2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Titty Ho, Raunds.  
4 houses demolished in 1942.  
1 house occupied until December, 1949 - demolished 1950.
- Area No.6 - Six houses, Nos.4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e and 4f Rotton Row, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1936.
- Area No.7 - Six houses, Nos.62, 64, 66, 68, 70 and 72 High Street, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1937.
- Area No.8 - Three houses, Nos.1, 2 and 3 Woodruff's Yard, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1937.
- Area No.9 - Three houses, Nos.1, 3 and 5 Rotton Row, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1938.
- Area No.10 - Three houses, Nos.16, 18 and 20 The Square, Raunds.  
Demolished in 1938.
- Area (Stanwick) No.1 - Ten houses, Ivy Place, Stanwick.  
Demolished in 1938.
- Area (Stanwick) No.2 - Two houses, Brookside, Stanwick.  
Demolished in 1942.
- Area (Stanwick) No.3 - Two houses, East Street, Stanwick.  
Demolished in 1938.
- Area (Stanwick) No.4 - Two houses, High Street, Stanwick.  
Demolished in 1938.
- Area (Stanwick) No.5 - Three houses, West Street, Stanwick.  
Demolished in 1938.
- Area (Stanwick) No.6 - Three houses, West Street, Stanwick.  
Demolished in 1939.
- Area (Stanwick) No.7 - Five houses, West Street, Stanwick.  
Demolished in 1938.
- Area No.11 - Eighteen houses, Swincroft Place, Raunds.  
15 houses demolished in 1939.  
2 houses closed at end of 1946.  
1 house occupied at end of 1950.
- Area No.20 - Thirteen houses, Newtown Row, Raunds.  
1 house became empty in 1938 and was closed until demolished in  
1949-50.  
1 house become empty in 1938 but was reconditioned to a war time  
standard of habitation in 1940 and let under licence until  
1946 after which it remained empty until demolished in 1950.  
2 houses became empty in 1939 and were closed until demolished in  
1949-50.



- 1 house became empty and was demolished in 1939.
- 1 house became vacant in 1939, but was reconditioned to a war time standard of habitation in 1941 and let under licence until 1948 after when it remained empty until demolished in 1949-50.
- 1 house became vacant in 1942 but was re-occupied without being reconditioned. It remained occupied until 1948 when it was closed until demolition in 1949-50.
- 1 house which became vacant in 1945 was requisitioned by the Council and patched up as an emergency measure to rehouse a family from an even worse condemned house then in danger of collapse. This house was occupied until 1948 when the family was moved into one of the post-war council houses. The house was then closed until demolition in 1949-50.
- 2 houses became vacant in 1946 and were closed until demolition in 1949-50.
- 2 houses became vacant in 1947 and were also closed until demolition in 1949-50.
- 1 house was still occupied at the end of 1950, but its condition had deteriorated to the extent of making the house almost unsafe. Part of the outbuildings attached to the house did actually collapse at the beginning of 1951 and at the time of writing the house is closed pending demolition and the tenant has been rehoused in one of the Council's bungalows.
- Area No.21 - Three houses, Nos.33, 35 and 37 Grove Street, Raunds.  
2 houses vacant and closed at end of 1950.  
1 house occupied at end of 1950.
- Area No.22 - Five houses, Streather's Yard, Raunds.  
1 house closed in 1939.  
1 house became vacant in 1939, re-occupied in 1940, vacant again and closed in 1947.  
1 house vacant in 1945, requisitioned, repaired and let in 1945, vacant again and closed in 1948.  
1 house vacant and closed in 1949.  
1 house vacant and closed in 1950.
- Area No.23 - Two houses, Nos.20 and 22 Brook Street, Raunds.  
Both houses became vacant in 1940.  
1 house let to evacuees in 1941 and occupied until the end of 1947 when family rehoused in post-war Council house - demolished in 1950.  
1 house requisitioned, repaired and let in 1945; occupied until December, 1947, then closed until demolition in 1950.
- Area No.24 - Two houses, Bass's Yard, Raunds.  
Both houses became vacant in 1949 and demolished in 1950.
- Area No.25 - Twelve houses, Westbourne Grove, Raunds.  
All demolished in 1939.
- Area No.26 - Four houses, Rooksby's Yard, Raunds.  
2 houses became vacant in 1939.  
1 let to evacuees in 1941, but vacant again in 1945.  
2 houses still occupied and 2 houses closed at end of 1950.
- Area No.27 - Three houses, Nos.9, 11 and 13 Midland Road, Raunds.  
1 house became vacant and re-occupied in 1939, but vacant again and closed in 1948.  
2 houses became vacant and closed in 1950.
- Area No.28 - Three houses, Nos.34, 36 and 38 Midland Road, Raunds.  
These three houses became vacant in 1939, but were reconditioned to a war-time standard of fitness and let to evacuees in 1941.  
Two were vacated and closed in 1949. One still occupied at end of 1950.
- Area No.30 - Two houses, Nos.4 and 6 Brooks Road, Raunds.  
1 house became vacant and was demolished in 1939.  
1 house became vacant, but was re-occupied without sanction in 1939. In 1945 the condition of the house became very bad and the tenant was moved by Council's action to a requisitioned house in Clearance Area No.20 and the house demolished.
- Area No.31 - Three houses, Nos.9, 11 and 13 North Street, Raunds.  
1 house became vacant in 1940, but was let to evacuees in 1941 and became vacant again in 1945.  
2 houses became vacant in 1946 and all three houses were demolished in that year.



Area (Stanwick) No.8 - Two houses, Higham Road, Stanwick.

The Clearance Order for this area, made in July, 1936, was not confirmed, the owner's scheme for reconditioning being accepted and carried out in that year.

Individual Unfit Houses.

Nos.39, 41 and 43 Grove Street, Raunds.

Reconditioned under owner's undertaking.

No.9 Cherry Orchard, Raunds.

Closed in 1932.

No.2 Marshalls Road, Raunds.

Demolished in 1936.

Nos.38a and 40 Thorpe Street, Raunds.

Reconditioned and converted into one in 1938 under Owner's undertaking.

No.36a Thorpe Street, Raunds.

Closed in 1934, demolished in 1948.

No.39 Rotton Row, Raunds.

Closed at end of 1938 but re-occupied during the war until September, 1948, when it was vacated and closed.

No.41 Rotton Row, Raunds.

Vacated in 1935, demolished in 1938.

Nos.18a and 18b Rotton Row, Raunds.

Vacated in 1934, demolished in 1938

No.4 Bridge Street, Raunds.

Reconditioned in 1939 on owner's undertaking.

No.3 West Street, Raunds.

Vacated in 1934, demolished in 1950.

No.4 Bass's Yard, Raunds.

Closed in 1938 on owner's undertaking but reconditioned to war-time standard of fitness and let under licence to evacuees during the war. Became vacant and was closed in 1946 and demolished in 1950.

No.7 Rooksby's Yard, Raunds.

Vacated in 1936, demolished in 1937.

House at The Hollow, Stanwick.

Vacated and demolished in 1936.

Two houses at East Street, Stanwick.

Converted into one in 1937.

House at Church Street, Stanwick.

Closed in 1938.

House at High Street, Stanwick.

Closed in 1938.

House at Villa Lane, Stanwick.

Vacated and demolished in 1938.

No.32 Thorpe Street, Raunds.

Reconditioned on owner's undertaking.

Nos.8a and 8b Thorpe Street, Raunds.

Demolished in 1938.

Nos.37 and 39 Midland Road, Raunds.

Owner gave undertaking to make houses fit by converting the two into one. Both houses became vacant, but one was re-occupied during the war and became vacant again in July, 1948, since when, with the other, it has been closed. The property was afterwards sold and the new owner submitted a conversion scheme which the Council accepted in September, 1950, and a building licence to enable the work to be done had been granted at the end of the year, though the actual work of building had not been started.

House at High Street, Stanwick.

Became vacant in 1939, demolished in 1945 and a new house built on the foundations.

No.86b, High Street, Raunds.

Became vacant in 1938, re-occupied during the war until January, 1948, when closed.

House at High Street, Stanwick.

Became vacant in 1938, and demolished in 1950.

Two houses in Church Street, Stanwick.

Reconstructed in 1939 on owner's undertaking by which part of one house was added to the other, part made into a lock-up shop and the remainder closed.

House in High Street, Stanwick.

Became vacant in 1939, partly demolished in 1940 and completely reconstructed and extended.

Seven houses, The Hollow, Stanwick.

Reconditioned in 1940 on owner's undertaking as a result of which two houses were made into one and the other five thoroughly repaired.

House in Villa Lane, Stanwick.

This house was the subject of a successful prosecution in 1940 by the Council of the owner for allowing it to be re-let after his undertaking to close. It became vacant again in 1946 and in 1947 was acquired and turned into a store by the owners of an adjoining factory.

Two houses, Church Street, Stanwick.

Reconditioned on owner's undertaking.

Four houses, East Street, Stanwick.

Owner's undertaking accepted providing for the demolition of one house and the reconditioning of the other three. The war and war-time lettings prevented the reconstruction scheme being carried out, but the house to be demolished became vacant in 1946 and has not since been let. The undertaking to reconstruct was undischarged at the end of 1950.

House in Brooks Road, Raunds.

Demolished after informal action in 1940.

House at Thorpe Farm, Raunds.

Preliminary action begun in 1940 resulted in owners demolishing house after erecting another farmhouse to take its place.

Four houses in East Street, Stanwick.

Reconstructed and converted into two after informal action in 1940.

House at High Street, Stanwick.

Vacant and awaiting demolition at end of 1950.

45 Park Road, Raunds.

Closed in 1945 on owner's undertaking not to re-let.

House, High Street, Stanwick.

Became vacant in 1946 and reconditioned for owner-occupation after informal action in 1947.

House, Rose Cottage, The Hollow, Stanwick.

Declared unfit in 1946 and thoroughly reconditioned in 1947 on owner's undertaking.

Nos. 36, 38 and 40 Grove Street.

Dealt with in 1947. All three houses vacant and awaiting demolition at the end of 1950.

House, Swincroft Place, Raunds.

Partly reconstructed and thoroughly reconditioned after preliminary action in 1947.

House, High Street, Stanwick.

Reconditioned and extended after informal action in 1947.

House in Newbridge Lane, Stanwick.

Closed on owner's undertaking given in 1949.

No. 2 Bass's Yard, Raunds.

Dealt with by informal action. Vacated in 1949, demolished in 1950.

No. 2 Thorpe Street, Raunds.

House and adjoining property acquired by Council who closed it in 1949.

Smithfield Place, Raunds.

House completely reconstructed after informal action in 1949.

The Beeches, Grove Street, Raunds.

House closed after informal action in 1949.

Nos. 1 and 3 Church Lane, Raunds.

Condemned in 1949 and to be demolished, but one house occupied at end of 1950.

Nos. 19 and 21 Midland Road, Raunds.

Two houses reconstructed and converted into one after informal action in 1950.



No.12 Rotton Row, Raunds.

House vacated and thoroughly reconditioned after informal action in 1950.

No.4 Grove Place, Raunds.

Statutory action begun in 1950, but not completed. House and adjoining property sold and new owner undertook on informal action to close house until made fit. House closed during 1950.

House in Spencer Parade, Stanwick.

Declared unfit in 1950 and closed in that year.

No.2 Streather's Yard, Raunds.

Declared unfit in 1950. Vacated and closed in October, 1950.

A summary of the foregoing statement shows that 218 houses, a considerable proportion of the houses in the District, were declared unfit under the Housing Acts. 143 were included in Clearance Areas and 75 were dealt with as individual unfit houses, and at the end of 1950:

- 137 houses had been demolished,
- 29 houses had been closed,
- 7 condemned houses were still occupied,
- 20 houses had been made fit,
- 14 houses had been converted into 7 and made fit,
- 6 houses were vacant and awaiting demolition,
- 2 houses were vacant and were being converted into one,
- 3 houses were occupied and awaiting reconstruction.

609 persons had been displaced by the closing and demolition of the houses listed in the statement.

#### Post-War Housing.

In 1945 the Council estimated that 230 new houses would be required, 198 in the Raunds Ward and 32 in the Stanwick Ward, to meet the housing needs of the district. Additional sites were obtained and under a Group Scheme arrangement with neighbouring authorities the new street and sewer works required were constructed in 1946.

Building work commenced in 1946 and the first rehousing since the war was done when ten prefabricated bungalows were let between March and June of that year.

22 permanent houses were completed on the Windmill Lane site in the Raunds Ward and let in 1947.

In 1948 another 24 permanent houses on the Windmill Lane site at Raunds were completed and occupied.

In 1949 twelve houses were completed and let at Stanwick. These twelve included four of the single bedroom type bungalows for old people. 22 houses were completed and let also in 1949 on the London Road site at Raunds.

32 houses at London Road, Raunds, and 18 at Stanwick were completed and let in 1950.

The total number of houses built by the Council since the war and up to the end of 1950, excluding the ten prefabs, is thus 130, 100 at Raunds and 30 at Stanwick. At the end of the year contracts had been let for another 4 houses at Stanwick and another 24 houses at Raunds. There were 168 names still on the Council house waiting list in December 1950. 110 applications were from the Raunds ward, 20 from Stanwick and 38 from addresses outside.

A certain amount of private enterprise building was done concurrent with Council house work. One new house was erected in 1947, two new houses were erected in 1948 and an additional unit of accommodation



created when one house was converted into two flats. Four new houses were built in 1949 and another house was converted into two. Eleven houses were built by private enterprise in 1950.

### Water Supply.

There were no developments in the Water Supply distribution system during the period under review until September, 1948, when tenders were received by the Council for the laying of a new 4" asbestos cement water main to the Raunds Station and Brooks Road areas. The work was commenced in March, 1949, and was completed towards the end of the same year except for reinstatements and service connections. Rather more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length the new main was taken as a branch from the bulk supply to St. Neots as it leaves the reservoir. The new main crosses the home field at Grange Farm to the Keyston Road where it runs along the margin to beyond the railway bridge at the station. About half way along the Keyston Road a branch is taken off and crosses the intervening fields to Brooks Road where it again runs along the grass margin to end beyond the railway bridge. This scheme was primarily intended to meet the needs of farming interests, 25% of the capital cost was contributed by farmers taking the supply, but a few domestic services were also connected. By the end of 1950 the new main had been tapped fifteen times for eight domestic supplies and 28 farm troughs.

In 1949 the owner-occupiers laid at their own cost a long length of small bore service main to supply their land in Brickkiln Road. Two house connections have been made to it since.

In November, 1949, the Council entered into a 'Fringe Order' agreement with the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council under which land and premises in a specified area on each side of the Chelveston Road may be supplied with water by the Rural District Council from their main which passes through our district on its way to the neighbouring parish of Chelveston.

In the autumn of 1950 trouble was experienced at the Cumberland Avenue Housing Estate at Stanwick where the water pressure fell off to such an extent that the supply at best was only intermittent and at certain periods of the day, particularly at breakfast time, no water at all could be drawn from the taps in some of the houses. After pressure and discharge tests taken at all times of the day and night over a period of several weeks the pressure loss was found to be due to the frictional resistance of air collected in the upper part of the flat and relatively high main serving the estate. The air was released and the pressure restored to normal by emptying, tapping and carefully refilling the main. The trouble hasn't been reported since.

At about the same time similar trouble from loss of pressure was experienced at the lower part of Stanwick. Tests here proved the main service to be defective and it was necessary to lay about 270 yards of new small bore service main, in place of the old defective pipes which were cut off and left in the ground, before supplies in this part of the district were restored.

In September, 1950, the first half of a 4 inch diameter loop was taken from the 6 inch main in Midland Road at Raunds to supply private enterprise building development along this road frontage. The loop main will obviate excessively long services and the necessity for frequent crossings of a classified road.

Steady progress was made in the installation of indoor water supplies and sinks in place of wells and the stand-pipes so common in older parts of the district. The installations were secured generally by informal representations, but a number were put in voluntarily by the owners of the property. In this way 57 new indoor supplies were provided in the period and demolitions and other actions under the Housing Acts had reduced the number of houses in the district without proper sinks, that is to say sinks with taps over, from 260 to 150. In addition the water mains



were tapped for 120 new house supplies, 7 new factory supplies, 2 new shop supplies and 32 new agricultural supplies.

It is worth while noting that at the end of December, 1950, in the whole of the Urban District there were only eight houses not within reasonable reach of the town's water supply and except for one these are farm cottages remote from the public highway.

There were no developments during the period at the source of supply other than that in 1949 the Council took over some pumping plant and water supply works from the Air Ministry. These consisted of a well and a pump house with two small electric motors and pumps at the Cotton Lane Works and a pump house with valves at the Hargrave Road Reservoir. The well and buildings and plant, together with duplicate booster pumps at the Hargrave Road Reservoir later removed by them, had been provided by the Air Ministry at the beginning of the war to augment our supply to the Kimbolton Airfield through the bulk supply scheme to the St. Neots Rural District Council's area. When the war ended and the aerodrome was evacuated the extra plant and works became redundant to the Air Ministry, but with the exception of the booster pumps at the reservoir they had become essential to our system and we were more or less obliged to take them over when the Air Ministry offered them to us.

One of the things done during the war to supplement our supply was the excavation of an emergency pumping trench about 100 feet long and 40 feet wide into the water bearing gravel in a field adjoining ours off Cotton Lane. This trench was excavated by the American Army Air Force who occupied the Kimbolton Airfield. Elaborate pumping and sterilisation plant was installed in a temporary building on the edge of the trench and an overland main was laid to our wells. These works were carried out against our advice to meet an anticipated drought and failure of our wells during a period of dry weather. As it was the drought did not materialise to the extent expected and it was never necessary to take water from the trench. But for an occasional test run the plant was never used. With the end of the war maintenance ceased entirely and for a long time there was apparently nobody who had any interest at all in the trench or the plant. For want of attention the plant fell rapidly into disrepair and parts of it disappeared from time to time, until after many representations to them, the Ministry removed what was left of it. Nothing was done to the pumping trench however and it remains a miniature lake now used as a drinking place by cattle grazing the field. We took over and removed the nissen type pump house erected at the edge of the trench and also the overland pumping main from the trench to our well. Whilst better methods could have been adopted the original purpose of the trench, an emergency supply to augment the wells in time of drought, still holds good and with this in mind the Council have been trying for a long time to buy it, but the owner of the land is unwilling even to discuss its sale until his claim against the Air Ministry for compensation has been settled.

In May 1949 a serious breakdown occurred in the Waterworks plant when the ram pump collapsed with the breaking of the main shaft and supporting 'A' frame. The damage was considerable and to put it right meant an almost complete replacement of the pump, so many other parts being badly worn. The stand-by centrifugal pump was brought into use and raised all the water required until the ram pump was repaired. The repairs took a long time. Even with the assistance of the Ministry of Health, parts were extremely difficult to get, particularly the special steel required for the shaft, and it wasn't until well into 1950 that they were completed.

At the time of the breakdown the pumping main had to be disconnected and 'blanked-off' for several hours and we were very glad to fill the service reservoir with water from the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council's supply to Chelveston under a reciprocal arrangement made during the war whereby the Chelveston pumping main and our rising main are interconnected where they cross at the top of Meadow Lane.

In March 1950 a long needed improvement in the pumping arrangements was carried out when a 30 h.p. electric motor was installed as an



alternative to a diesel oil engine for driving the centrifugal pump. The motor is controlled automatically to cut out when the reservoir is full and when the pumping well is low, but for operational reasons the starting is by hand. The motor is fixed so as to retain the Blackstone oil engine for use in the event of the motor failing. The pumping plant in the main pumping station now consists of a 26 h.p. Ruston horizontal diesel oil engine driving the Mather three-throw ram pump, a 30 h.p. electric motor and alternatively a 28 h.p. Blackstone diesel oil engine driving the Pearn multistage turbine pump.

#### Treatment of Water.

The water is treated by plant first used in August 1941. The plant, which can treat up to 11,000 gallons per hour, consists of three vertical sand pressure filters each 7 ft. 6 ins. in diameter. Aluminoferrie is used as a coagulant and is injected into the raw water by an automatic shunt feed injector pump operated by differential pressure created at an orifice plate in the pumping main. The filters are regularly cleansed by back washing and there is a rotary air blower for scouring the sand bed. The chloramine process is used for sterilising the water. Sodium hypochlorite with an added stabilising agent, to prevent calcium carbonate deposits, and sulphate of ammonia are injected into the filtered water by automatic shunt feed pumps.

The flow of water passing through the plant is indicated and measured by a Kent recorder and integrator, and a float operated device charts a continuous record of chlorine solution injections from which the rate of dosage is calculated and kept for every day.

The treatment plant gave little trouble and the few stoppages that did occur were only for minor replacements or for routine maintenance. Very good results were obtained from the plant as the analyses in the Medical Officer's report show.

Emergency chlorination, when the autominor plant is out of order, is by a "Bellco" chlorinator which drips a chlorine solution directly into the pumping well. The dosage is controlled by varying the strength of the solution or by altering the rate of drip.

The pressure filters were stripped in the autumn of 1950. The old sand was taken out and discarded and the shells were filled with a fresh lot of sand from Leighton Buzzard. At the same time the filter shells were cleaned off, treated with a rust proofer and repainted.

#### Byelaws for Water Supply.

In September 1950 the Council adopted new byelaws for water supply based on the Model issued by the Ministry of Health, but the Minister's sanction had not been given at the end of the year.

#### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

No extension of the sewerage system was made in the period and it gave little trouble.

There were no developments either at the Sewage Disposal Works where the best use possible is made of inadequate facilities. The works have to deal with much more flow than was ever intended and it is very difficult to maintain a good effluent. The need for more sludge drying area became very acute and towards the end of last year the Council bought a strip of land adjoining the works sufficient for nine new sludge lagoons which are now being constructed.

#### House Refuse Collection.

House refuse is collected weekly by means of a low loading vehicle specially designed for the purpose. A new vehicle was obtained and first used in September 1949. This consists essentially of an Eagle all steel



body with hydraulic tipping gear mounted on a Bedford chassis. The new vehicle replaced one with a wood body fitted with a steel lining to the floor and also mounted on a Bedford chassis. This vehicle was completely worn out after 16 years' continuous service.

Refuse is disposed of by tipping in a large disused limestone quarry off the Higham Road at Stanwick. The Council began to rent a part of the quarry in 1939 and for a year or two tipping there was satisfactory. During the war it was discovered by the army authorities and soon became a dumping ground for all kinds of refuse and scrap from our own military and U.S. Army Air Force establishments in the area. Since the war the popularity of the quarry as a rubbish dump has grown and all kinds of refuse, trade waste and unwanted junk, not only from our own district, but from neighbouring places, are got rid of there. A considerable amount of "tattling" goes on and the tip is almost always on fire. No sooner have we stopped the smoke in one place than a fire is started in another, either deliberately by tatters or tippers or spontaneously in leather dust, or by the action of the sun through glass in the refuse. There is no effective control on the use of the quarry and tipping is indiscriminate. It is not unusual to find access to the tip face completely obstructed by heaps of rubbish dumped by unauthorised users, or for vehicles to be bogged in tannery fleshings. We have repeatedly levelled the top and covered it with soil, but the work has always been nullified in a few days by fresh dumpings. Attempts to restrict the use of the tip by fences and gates have always failed. Owing to the number of people allowed to tip there it has never been possible to keep a gate locked for long. Thus there has been a continuous nuisance for a long time at the house refuse tip. The Council are aware of it of course, and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the quarry outright so that we can limit tipping to certain types of refuse, to certain specified times or in other ways and to enable us to set up a system of controlled tipping in a more suitable part of the quarry.

#### Rodent Control.

Rodent control work was carried out by direct labour as required, the infestations which had to be dealt with being of a minor character generally. Gassing or prebaiting and poisoning have been the methods used. The practice at domestic premises has been to advise and instruct the householder in the preparation and placing of prebaits and then to provide the poison and mix the poisoned baits ourselves. At industrial and business premises we have advised and supervised poisoning campaigns.

Regular treatment against rats is carried on at the sewage disposal works where we have proved the most successful method to be machine or spoon gassing of holes. The area is sectioned and one section dealt with at a time. Cymag powder is either pumped into the rat holes or placed as far as possible inside with a long handled spoon. The holes are then sealed with soil and any found broken open on the next or succeeding days are similarly treated.

Our worst trouble has arisen from time to time at the Stanwick refuse tip. Up to this year rodent control at the refuse tip was ordinarily covered by a contract with the County Agricultural Committee which provided that for an annual payment by the Council the Agricultural Committee would keep rats down by regular treatment. In practice we found it necessary to supplement the efforts of the Committee's Pest Officers by local campaigns. One such campaign was carried out in November 1950 when a major infestation was seen to have developed at the tip. Prebaiting with clean sausage filling was done for four days, the bait on the fifth day being poisoned with zinc phosphide. Barium carbonate and stablactivated Red Squill were used for proof baiting. 51 dead rats were found and buried during the campaign, but this gives no idea of the total number killed and which died in the ground. Almost 3 cwts of sausage rusk were used in this campaign.

All the sewers and surface water drains in the district have been test baited for rats twice a year, but up to the end of 1950 every test was negative.



As much publicity as possible was given to the new Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The provisions of the Act, especially the duties placed upon householders, were summarised in a leaflet delivered to every house in the district. The provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950, were made known to them in a letter sent to farmers and everyone else in the district concerned with threshing.

#### Milk Supply.

The control of dairies and cowsheds passed from local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture during the period of this report, but up to the time of the changeover regular inspections were made of these premises and considerable improvements and alterations resulted. The most notable were the closing of one dairy and cowshed, the erection of the new dairy and cowshed at Peck's Farm, the reconstruction of the cowshed and dairy at Thorpe Farm and the very considerable improvements to the cowsheds at Grange Farm.

206 samples of milk were sent to the County Council's laboratory for bacteriological examination with the following results :-

138 samples of raw milk were marked 'good' after a methylene blue test, 36 were marked 'moderate' and 24 were marked 'bad'. Five samples of pasteurised milk passed the phosphatase test satisfactorily, three failed.

#### Food.

Except for pigs killed under Ministry of Food licences no slaughtering is done in the district, supplies of fresh meat coming from the area slaughterhouse at Rushden.

Routine inspections were made of bakehouses, shops, cafes and other food premises and the following quantities of foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption :-

102	lbs.	Fresh Beef.
2	lbs.	Bacon.
19 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.	Cheese.
25	lbs.	Dried Egg Powder.
22	lbs.	Tomatoes.
6	lbs.	Bananas.
4	lbs.	(5 tins) Steak.
8 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	(10 tins) Meat Loaf.
15	lbs.	(19 tins) Pork Sausages.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	(2 tins) Minced Beef.
59 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	(47 tins) Pork.
8	lbs.	(4 tins) Meat and Vegetable Stew.
1	lb.	(1 tin) Steak and Kidney.
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	(1 tin) Salmon.
1	lb.	(1 tin) Pilchards.
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	(3 tins) Sardines.
8	lbs.	(8 tins) Soup.
12	lbs.	(10 tins) Mixed Fruit.
10	lbs.	(11 tins) Peas.
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	(17 tins) Beans.
5	lbs.	(2 tins) Spinach.
1	lb.	(1 tin) Carrots.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	(5 tins) Jam.
4	lbs.	(3 tins) Marmalade.
143	lbs.	(162 tins) Evaporated Milk.
8	lbs.	(5 tins) Condensed Milk.
76	packets	Corn Flakes.

We have no manufacturers of Ice Cream in the district, but by the end of 1950 we had issued 11 registrations for its sale. In all the registrations the ice cream is sold wrapped from refrigerators.



An instance of mild food poisoning occurred in April, 1948, when a number of people were taken ill with diarrhoea and sickness following a factory party. Several firms of grocers, bakers, confectioners and food distributors and a factory canteen were concerned in the manufacture and supplying of food consumed at the party and after considerable investigation it was established that the cause was probably due to dried egg used for making fancy cakes and which on examination at the Northampton Public Health Laboratory was found to be infected with the Salmonella organism Group C Montevideo. The remaining egg powder was seized and destroyed.

The Council were strongly in favour of the suggested County Clean Food Guild intended to supplement the hygiene provisions of the Food and Drugs Act in obtaining cleaner food by the observance, by everyone concerned, of a code of practice covering conditions and behavior in every stage of food manufacture, preparation and distribution. Unfortunately the Guild was not established.

The Council have adopted the Model Byelaws for the handling, wrapping and delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the open air recommended by the Ministry of Food, but are seeking the Minister's approval to the inclusion of an additional byelaw prohibiting smoking by any person whilst handling, wrapping or delivering any food which is not pre-packed or otherwise protected by a suitable cover against risk of contamination unless, having regard to the nature of the food, such protection is not reasonably necessary.

#### Factories and Workshops.

Action taken in connexion with the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, may be summarised as follows :-

- 4 cases of Sanitary accommodation not being kept in a cleanly condition were seen and dealt with.
- 5 cases of Sanitary accommodation defective or unsatisfactory, were taken up with factory owners and 4 had been cleared at the end of the report period.

Proper stores for petroleum mixtures were required and obtained at four factories.

At one factory the whole drainage system was reconstructed and men's lavatories inside the building were removed and replaced by a new block built outside.

At another factory we were able to secure a new lavatory block for women with rest room and cloak room accommodation, by representations at the planning stage for extensions to the main building.

We were also able to secure the transfer of sanitary accommodation at another factory from inside the building to the outside as part of new building work.

At one of the oldest factories in the town the lavatory accommodation for men whilst being adequate according to the requirements of the Act, is very badly placed and often gives cause for complaint. The owners have now agreed to replace the lavatories with a new block outside the factory building.

In the latter part of the report period special attention was given to means of escape from fire. Joint inspections and repeat inspections were made of all factories in the district with the Fire Prevention Officer of the County Fire Brigade whose assistance the writer wishes here to acknowledge. In only two factories were the means of escape facilities adequate and satisfactory. In some the requirements were satisfied by rehanging or resiting exit doors, but in others structural alterations or new staircases have had to be called for. Of twelve factories

dealt with by the end of 1950, five were given certificates of satisfactory escape provisions. In the other seven factories work was actually in progress, or schemes were being prepared, to satisfy the fire escape requirements.

General.

There was one addition to the register of Petroleum Licences bringing the total number of licence holders up to 18.

Only one disinfection for house vermin, not a very serious infestation, was carried out during the period.

A small amount of bedding was destroyed on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health and a few fumigations were done, but fortunately the district was not visited by any epidemic of infectious disease.

There was one case of Infantile Paralysis in 1950.

G.WHITTAM

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.





